CLAIMS FOR MR. BRYAN

Chairman Johnson Confident the Nebraskan Will Win.

Declines to Change His Estimate of Three Hundred Electoral Votes for clares That the Republicans

Kansas, Chairman of the National Demoeratic Executive Committee, said today:

'We expect Mr. Bryan's speeches, to be delivered here this week, to carry Chicago and Illinois for the Democratic National ticket. Mr. Bryan's tongue has not lost its cunning. Four years ago his speeches in Chicago in the closing days of the campaign saved 20,000 votes for the ticket. This year he can do better because conditions have changed. Today our chances of carrying Illinois are as good as those of the Republicans, Mr. Bryan's speeches here will change the tide and I believe carry the State."

Mr. Johnson was asked today if he was going to make a final estimate of the result of the election by States. He said in reply:

"A short time ago I issued an estimate claiming more than 300 electoral votes for Mr. Bryan. I shall not change that table unless it is to take a few States out of the doubtful column and add them to Mr. Bryan's grand total. Why, the Republicans are slumbering on a volcano, and they do not know it. The eruption will take place next Tuesday, and the party will be lucky to escape extermination. These statements by Chairman Johnson

were made deliberately and seriously in reply to a request for his final estimate of the situation. He insists with much emphasis that the Democratic National Committee has made two polls of Ohio and Indiana, has received an elaborate system of independent reports from those States, and that Bryan will carry both.

He says that he has personally investigated the situation in Kansas and Nebraska, and that Bryan will carry these States by larger pluralities that he had four years ago. Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Kentucky, Mr. Johnson asserts, have not been in doubt at any stage of the campaign.

The claim of New York, he admits, is based upon letters and reports received from there since Bryan began his first tour of the State. He asserts in all seriousness that these letters and reports show that Bryan's speeches have won thousands of Republican votes.

This statement by Mr. Johnson he puts forth as his final summing up of the po-

THINKS BRYAN WILL WIN. Ex-President Cleveland Says McKinley Will Be Defented.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 .- A despatch from Princeton, N. J., to the "Philadelphia Times" from its special correspond-

"Ex-President Grover Cleveland, in an interview which I had with him, predicted a landslide to William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President. He advanced several reasons for this.

'For an hour the great Democratic statesman fought shy of any reference to the political situation. He urged that he no longer took any active interest in politics and was content to look on. Then our conversation turned to the conditions

"I replied that the indications, according to the Republican leaders, were favorable to McKinley, but he quickly retorted: 'Of course they are. That is policy. What I tell you is my private opinion.'

draw into line for McKinley. In the first place, union labor is for Bryan. In re-ent years this section of labor has been a actor in politics and it certainly is not favorable to the interests of capital.

"The traveling men are for Bryan.
These men, who are a small army, are of
the opinion that the Republican party is the protector of corporations, and by the amalgamation of industrial interests many of them have been thrown out of employ-

In the Northwest, in Minnesota, in Dakota and Iowa there are many Hollanders. Sympathy for the Boers, who are their own flesh and blood, will induce them to support Bryan. See if I am not

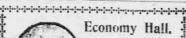
'I have no desire to be drawn into any tion but if the Republican managers honestly think that President McKinley will

"Further than this Mr. Cleveland refused to discuss the campaign. He said that Mr. Bryan is a remarkable orator and has a magnetic personality, which is re-sponsible for his tremendous popularity. I asked him what the effect of an ora-

torical campaign is. He said: 'Well, for a man who can talk like Bryan it is a successful method: fo

candidate who is not an orator it would be a dismal failure.'
"Mr. Cleveland concluded by saying that he was 'out of active politics.'

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AN UNFULFILLED PROMISE.

Campaign Trick of Republica PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 30 .-- His tory is repeating itself, and the words of

Ohio Railroad Company, spoken at Baltimore last Thursday night, have a ring that is very much like the utterances of another railroad president just four years ago. At that time persons who were althe Democratic Candidate--He De- leged to represent Eastern capitalists were out here in West Virginia representing Are Slumbering on a Volcano. that they were going to build a railroad up the valley of the Guyandotte River from Huntington to Logan Courthous CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- J. G. Johnson, of At the same time they were working against the election of William Jennings Bryan. Just four years ago today General Avery, who was the secretary of the company which proposed to build the road. which was known as the Virginias Railroad, received the following telegram from

General Dacey, the president of the com-

pany, who was in the East: "I have thoroughly canvassed the finanial situation and am firmly convinced that the success of Bryan would most seriously retard the construction of the Virginias Railway and the development of coal mines this country and Europe and am satisfied that no money can be had for new enter-prises until the gold standard is assured in this country. While I am a Democrat of the most pronounced type, and hope to reclaiming more than 300 electoral votes for main one, I shall vote and work for Mc-

McKinley was elected and within sixty days the company was out of existence, and instead of a thousand men the company never had so much as one man at work on the road at any time after the election of McKinley.

Those who remember the circumstances of this railroad president's utterances and who see now that there was never the slightest attempt to fulfill his promises will not be misled by the promises of President Cowen of the same general char

WARNED AGAINST FRAUD.

A Circular Sent to Democratic Clubs

Throughout the Country. BALTIMORE, Oct. 30 .- The National Association of Democratic Clubs has sent out another appeal and warning to the Democratic clubs in every State of the Union urging upon the members the necessity of posting themselves on the bribery laws in their States and to prepare themselves to enforce the law in all cases. Blair Lee has had the bulletin sent to all the clubs in Maryland, and says the clubs are working with all their power.

The document quotes an extract from Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis Octo-

ber 4 last, as follows:
"We need the clubs to help get out the votes on election day. Out in our State we sometimes arrange to have volunteers who will go out and when they find a man who thinks he is too busy husking corn to spare the time to vote the volunteer husks in his place until he goes and votes. We need these clubs to help get the votes out, and then we need these clubs to help get the votes counted and to prevent fraud after it is cast. I glory in the work thus far."
"In the two weeks following the date of

this bulletin the Republican party in-tends, if the expenditure of money can accomplish it, to turn backward the tide of sentiment that has been setting so strongly in favor of Bryan and Stevenson. our conversation turned to the conditions in the West, and after a little reminiscent talk Mr. Cleveland said:

"'You will see a landslide for Bryan the morning after election. Of this I am confident.'

Information is in the possession of the Democratic National Committee showing a systematic preparation for wholesale bribery in every doubtful State. It is to warn all club officials, vigilance committees, and watchers to take measures to mbat these corrupting influences that ese suggestions are made.

club should have a list made up of doubtful voters in the preciness under its supervision. By 'doubtful' is in ended understood a voter believed to be What I tell you is my private opinion.

"There was no doubt concerning the ex-President's sincerity in his expressed belief. When I asked him what reasons he had for so thinking he continued:

"You do not understand the conditions. There are elements all over the country at work which it would be impossible to formation and belief that they have received bribes, warrants sworn out immeters." ceived bribes, warrants sworn out imme-diately before the election and every other lawful means used to prevent these votes from being polled. Make every effort to prevent the consummation of the crime, Find out who is handling the corruption fund for the Republican party, and have him or them arrested if any overt act no matter how slight can be shown. Do not wait until after the ele-tion to punish these criminals. Punis-ment of such evils is, of yourse, desirable ut prevention is what we are after now. And, on election day, use all the means uggested in our previous balletins to event coercion, bribery, and irauds of

This last fortnight of the campaign will undoubtedly call for the highest gree of activity and vigliance in o der to gree of activity and viguance in other to counteract the baneful influences that are being invoked by Hanns and his henchmen. Let every member of every club devote some time in each day be-tween this and the election to earnest, sytematic work to bring over some vo.e that would otherwise be against us, to Bryan and Stevenson. If this is done and the work kept up until the hour of casting the votes there can be no doubt of the result."

Department Personals.

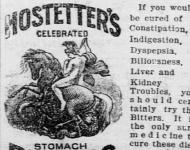
In the absence of Mr. Madder, who is pellbinding in Michigan, W. H. Land-oigt, Superintendent of the Registry system, is Acting Third Assistant Post-

master General. Alex Grant, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, will start in a few days for his home, Monroe, Mich., to

emain until after the election. George W. Beavers, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division, Postoffice De-partment, will go to his home in New York the latter part of the week. He will remain until after November 6. At esent Mr. Beavers is Acting Chief Clerk the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-

Capt. James E. White, General Super intendent of the Railway Mail Service, will leave the latter part of this week for He is expected to return about November 10.

Assistant City Postmaster Madison Da s is acting Postmaster in the absence of Mr. Merritt, who has gone to New York



Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia. Billiousness. Liver and Kidney Troubles.

should

Penalty of Imperialism Falls on President Cowen, of the Baltimore and the Workingman.

> Ex-Governor Boutwell Issues an Address to the Industrious and Producing Classes of the United States-Forced Into Competition With the Cheap Labor of the Orient

BOSTON, Oct. 30 .- Ex-Gov. George S. outwell. President of the American Anti-Imperialist League, has issued an "Address to the Laboring and Producing Classes of the United States," which is in part as follows:

"The American Anti-Imperialist League and the Auxiliary Leagues were formed for the purpose of laying before the people the evidence of a design on the part of President McKinley to give to the American Republic the characteristics and the policy of an empire. The charge was made in a formal manner as early as the 15th Adapted the development of coal limits along its line and bring disaster to West Virginia. I have taken special pains to ascertain the feeling in financial circles in it imperialism. day of August, 1899. We gave a name to it imperialism.

"In this address we omit the use In this address we omit the use of words and phrases and we ask your attention to facts that are of common knowledge and free from controversy. We shall then ask you to consider the probable consequences of the policy indicated by the

facts. "We are engaged in a warlike contest with 10,009,000 people who occupy islands in a tropical climate and 10,000 miles from our ports. The contest has continued twenty months. An army of 60,000 men has been employed at a cost of \$4,000,000 a week and the sacrifice of many lives each month. The war is not ended. Stable governments have not been set up and there are no evidences of peace, except in governments have not been set up and there are no evidences of peace, except in the Sulu Isles, where peace has been purchased by pensions on the public treasury and a recegnition of the crimes of slavery and polygamy. The President, with the sanction of the Republican party, has declared that the war is to go on until the Filipinos acknowledge our sovereignty and submit to our rule.

"These are statements of accepted truths and they warrant certain conclusions. The war is to go on at an enormous cost in men and money and without justification on our part.

"Who are to furnish the men and by what means is the Army to be kept in field? The laboring population must furnish the men, either by voluntary enlistments or through a process of conseription.

"Is there any element in this contest in the Philippine Islands which invokes the sentiment of patriotism in any Ameri-'Voluntary enlistments can be secured only by the prostration of the industries of the country. This is one branch of the alternative by which an army in the East

is to be kept in the field. The other branch of the alternative is a system of conscription. Are the laboring people prepared to accept either branch of the alternative? "And next: On whom do the war expenses fall, which, upon the present ba-sis, are not less than \$12 annually for every family of five persons? The war expenses are to be paid by taxes, or by an increase of the public debt, which is

taxation delayed. "Every stamp duty paid by a banker, or landlord, or dealer in merchandise is a revenue assessment upon labor that at some time and in some form must be paid. "As to the wisdom or unwisdom of the exemption we express no opinion; but the incomes of those who enjoy incomes are freed from taxes by the National Govern-

The war concerns, and it chiefly concerns, the laboring and producing classes of the country. Your destiny and the fortunes of the country are in your har You can be age the war to a close, and that forthwith, or you can authorize its continuance for an indefinite period of time.

"No one is called to the support of this war upon moral or equitable grounds. It is not so defended by the Administration. The President defends the war upon the ground of national pride coupled with an

ground of national pride coupled with an exhibition of philanthropic statesmanship. exhibition of philanthropic statesmanship.
Others sustain the war because we are in
the war, while they admit its unwisdom
and injustice on our part. Still others sustain the war because the Philippines appear to be valuable as a property possession.

"The laboring population ought not to heed any of these considerations. Let your demand be this: Prove to us that this war was just and necessary in the beginning; that it has been just and necessary at evitation that it has been just and necessary at evitation to the designation and the honor of the designation and it is all I can to help."

E. E. Paine says: "Please depend upon me for whatever assistance it may be in my power to render."

W. P. Spurgeon writes: "Shall be pleasted to do whatever may be in my power to ery stage of the proceedings; that its continuance is the demand of justice, and that an honorable peace is not attainable. These demands will not be answered. They cannot be answered. "You are invited to accept a promise of

"You are invited to accept a promise of prosperity and the invitation is tendered in a form of offensive grossness. The invitation says to the workingman of America: 'You only interest in government is a full supply of your physical wants.' The a full supply of your physical wates. The proffer, such as it is, carries with it certain conditions. With the promise of prosperity and a supply of your physical wants you are to accept President McKinley. You are to furnish the recruits for the Army and each year every head of a family is to yield to the Government, in war taxes, nt equal to the weekly earnings

laborer.
These are the inevitable results of a policy of peace be olicy of war. Can a policy of peace be ore offensive, more disastrous to the inustrial and producing classes of the counry? And this, whatever may be the cir-umstances incident to a condition of

What is the measure of prosperity that what is the measure of prosperity that is promised to you? The country is now in war. Is the prosperity which you enjoy adequate to the demands of family life, with something over for the contingencies of age and sickness? With war before you and before the country, is any improvement in your condition possible? Is not the promise? And where is the se a vain promise? And where is the

"The evils and burdens of which we have spoken are not conjectural; they are acual: they are evils and burdens which now rest upon the country, and which are to continue while the war shall last. "Without your endorement of President

McKinley, his re-election is so near an im possibility that the contingency does not merit consideration. His re-election can be secured only through your support. Thus your own fortunes and the fortunes of the country are in your hands. By his re-election you guarantee the continuance of the war until the Philippine Islands are n fact, as well as in form, a part of the cossessions of the United States.

"We ask you to consider this question

Are not the products of your industry to come into competition with the products of their industry? The Supreme Court may decide that the Philippines are of the ter-ritories of the United States. In that event trade must be free-legislation cannot in errupt freedom in trade between the sev eral States and Territories of the Union.
"Your security must be found in endng the war and in abandoning the islands. Otherwise you stake everything upon the opinion of the Court, whose record leads to the conclusion that there must be freeom of trade between the States and Ter ritories of the Union, whatever may be the tenure by which Territories are held.

"Assume now your votes for Mr. M-Kinley, assume his election, the war prosecuted, the Filipinos subdued to a you condition of peaceful servitude, and freedom of trade established between Manila should certainly try the Bitters. It is the only sure medicine to cure these diseases. It also countersofs. It also countersofs. Rheumatism.

the fact that the products of their home labor can be sent to every part of the United States. No tariff can be applied to a part only of the United States.

a part only of the United States.

"Thus you are to be brought into competition with laborers whose customary wages are less than 30 per cent of what you are now receiving, who need neither fuel nor clothing for warmth, and wtoss living expenses are less than 50 per cent of the expenses of the American Laborer. Beyond these evils the incorporation of the Philippine Islands into the American Union is a menace to every manufacturing town and city in the country. If some raills were transferred from the mills were transferred from the North to the South, in pursuit of cheap labor, may not whole towns, and with stronger reasons, be transferred from American to Asia?

"The cheap labor of Asia and especially of transferred has a transferred from the cheap labor of the cheap labor of transferred and transferred from the cheap labor of transferred and transferred from the cheap labor of the cheap labor of

"The cheap labor of Asia and especially of tropical Asia threatens directly or indirectly every form of American labor—the meat and grain producing industries of the Northwest, which are dependent largely upon the manufacturing towns and cities of the East; the sugar industry from Minnesota to Louisiana; the hempindustry of Kentusky, the tobacco indusindustry of Kentucky; the tobacco industry of Connecticut and Virginia, and the fruit-growing industries of Florida and California—all, all are in peril through the passion for conquest and the war policy of the McKinley Administration.

"For the evils that exist there is one remedy; against the evils that are apprehended there is one security—the defeat of President McKinley.

"GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

President of the American Anti-Imperi-

MR. STANCHFIELD'S POSITION. Empire State Democratic Guberna-

torial Nominee Despises Bossism. DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 30 .- John B. Stanchfield and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, of New York, spoke to a crowd of 10,000 in this city last evening. Previous to the meeting a parade was held in which 15,000 were in line. In answer to the charge that he was the puppet of Richard Croker, Stanchfield

"The people are not required to take me for Governor in a sack. I sit behind no screen. Not from the rear of folding doors, but from the front of the platform I make my canvass. Not in the subdued light of the back office, but in the blaze of the sunlight and the glare of the footlights I make my campaign Not to whispered converse with the cunning few in the secret do I confine my voice. In the fullest tones at my command I speak-to all the people. "I am my own man. If elected to the office of Governor the seat of government will not be at 49 Broadway; not at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; not in Fourteenth Street, but in the capital at Albany."

THE DISTRICT CENTENNIAL.

Letters of Acceptance From Men Appointed on Committees. W. V. Cox, Secretary of the Capital Cen-

tennial Committee, has received the fol-lowin; communication from Reginald de Koven, the composer: "Your favor of October 2 announcing my appointment as a member of the Commit-

tee on Reception of the Centennial Celebration has only just reached me. Kindly convey to the Honorable Chairman of the Citizens' Committee my acceptance of the appointment and my appreciation of the distinction thus conferred."

The Auditor of Porto Rico, I. R. Garri-

n writes from San Juan, under date of

"I have the honor to acknowledge re-ceipt of your letter of the 9th instant in-forming me that fich, H. B. F. Macfarland, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, Na-tional Capital Centennial, has appointed me a member of the Auditing Committee, of which the Hon. John W. Thompson is "I beg to state that I appreciate this

honor very highly, and desire to return to Mr. Macfarland my thanks for the same. In view of the fact that my duties as Auditor of Porto Rico will, in all probability, prevent me from taking any part in the work of the Auditing Committee, I feel it incumbent upon me to decline the honor of the appointment. Could I be present in Washington to assist in the work of the committee, I should very gialwork of the committee, I should very ghally accept the honor of the appointment."

Charles G. Bennett, Secretary of the United States Senate, writes: "I take pleasure in accepting appointment on Committee (Exercises at the Capitol) for the National Capital Contention of the National Capital Capital

W. P. Spurgeon writes: "Shall be pleased to de whatever may be in my power to further the undertaking."

Col. John M. Carson says: "I will do whatever lies in my power to contribute to the success of the celebration. Arthur J. Dodge writes: "I shall be glad do what I can to forward the work in

Smith D. Frey says: "I am ready to cooperate with the committee at all times to the best of tay ability."

A. E. Heist' letter is as follows: "I express my desire to do whatever lies in my power to promote the interests of the cel-

mittee to further the end in view, I shall stand ready at all times to do it F. A. Johnson writes: "I will cheer

ly do all possible to make the event a great Hal. D. Landon says: "I assure you of an earnest desire to lend my assistance in making the celebration the success it

M. M. Parker Chairman of the Finance Portner, \$25; Samuel Maddox, \$25; Dr. W. Johnston, \$10: Talbot Lanston \$15 Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, \$10; F. O. Be 5.0; Henry C. Stewart, \$10; F. O. Beckett, \$10; Henry C. Stewart, \$10; Dr. S. C. Bus-ey, \$5, and F. M. Heaton, \$5. Co'onel Wight's Advisory and Decoration Committees will meet at 4:15 and that of Music at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon at the

Board of Trade rooms. TO HERALD STORMS

The Weather Bureau to Conduct "If the people of this city should hap pen to see in the tower of the Postoffice building in the course of a few days a lantern sending forth through the

dark night at regular intervals red sig-nals," said Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau, this morning, "they must not imagine for a moment that they are signals of distress or danger, or signals having a political meaning. The Weather Bureau is simply testing oil lights as a means of communicating at night forecasts of storms. If the experi-ment proves satisfactory it will no doubt be adopted for service along the seacoast

and in the Great Lake region. Prof. Moore said that the strongest ens made throws a white oil light for a distance of only fifteen miles, while rec light is visible at a still smaller dis

Presidential Postmasters Named. Presidential postmasters were appointed today as follows: N. H. Brown, Greenwich, R. I., and John G. Beal, Manning, Iowa.

COD-LIVER OIL is the standard remedy for lung trouble; Scott's Emulsion is the

best Cod-Liver Oil, made pleasant and easy to take. All Druggists ; soc, and \$1.00.

THE GREAT STEEL TRUST

Railway Companies Will Not Buy Any Rails at Present Rates.

Sheet Tinplate Bars Sold to Welsh Consumers by the Carnegie Company at Lower Prices Than to American Purchasers-Driving the Small Competitors Out of Business.

The great rail pool which has been trying to force the railways of the country to buy its product for \$26 a ton, while steel billets are selling for many dollars less, and the first grade of pigiron for \$15.25, will be forced to give way in all probability in the near future. Many railways throughout the country are refusing to buy their supply of rails at this price, preferring to wait, or to leave their exten-

It is freely hinted among the railway men that many of the immense orders for rails told about in the daily papers are "fakes" out out by the pool and the systems which sympathize with them to delude the rail-ways generally to give real orders at the top prices. Some genuine orders have been given, and others to which a string is at-

given, and others to which a string is attached, in the shape of a proviso that if the price comes down they shall not be binding. The exposure of this trick will make the railways doubly determined.

Billets are selling for \$17 a ton. Ralls cost very little more than billets to manufacture. It is said that the price of billets is somewhat too low, perhaps \$2 or \$3 a ton, according to pigiron prices, coal prices, and the present wage scale. If they were advanced \$3 a ton they would still be \$6 a ton less than rails. The difference, independent steel experts say, should not be more than \$2 a ton. The legitimate price of rails at the present time these experts of rails at the present time these experts place at \$29, or \$22 a ton. Rumor makes the Carnegic Company chiefly responsible for this anomalous and

unjust condition of the trade. It is said that it insists on receiving \$26 a ton, and that, holding to this price, where the rail-ways are not buying much, it insists also in selling billets at \$17, a price at which there is no profit. The reason for this is said to be that it wishes to force the railways to come to terms and is selling bil-

The majority of the steel trusts and iron companies are not manufacturing billets at the \$17 rate, claiming that they billets at the \$17 rate, claiming that they cannot make any money by it. They are not getting any orders for rails. As a result they are doing little business. The Carnegies are not making much money either, but they are keeping their mil's running, which is a great item in conomical operation in itself. The Carnegie Company can manufacture billets a trifle cheaper than almost any other company in the country.

The desperation of the Carnegie Company can best be understood when it is

pany can best be understood when it is noted that steel sheet tin plate bars are delivered in Wales at \$25 per ton, which is \$2.50 per ton below the Welsh price. The cost of handling and the freight of The cost of handling and the freight of these steel products is about \$9 per ton, so that the Carnegie Company is selling tin plate and sheet bars for \$16 at the mill, while the quotation to buyers in the United States at the mill is \$20 per ton. Ship plates are delivered at Clyde shippards at \$34.37, while the price to local buyers it \$37 per tor, which allows \$7.37. yarus at \$34.51, while the price to local buyers is \$27 per ton, which allows \$7.57 for the handling and freight from the Pittsburg mills to the Clyde docks. Scotch ship plates are quoted at \$29.57, and drop-ping to meet this competition. Steel billets and slabs are delivered at Liverpool at \$26.25, which brings the mill price close to \$17 per ton. These are a few of the sacrifices made in Pittsburg to keep mills

running because there are no rail orders.
And it can safely be said that some profit
is made on all this business. Moralists might contend that there should be some streaks of friendship in usiness transactions. The railroads of the tusiness transactions. The railroads of the United states and other consumers of steel products made by the Carnegie Steel Company think that if it has any favors to bestow they might be going to the customers of other days, and not be thrown among strangers. This has been practiced varies or less in other trades, but it is not one of the virtues of the steel industry. The proper point to make, however, is that the Carnegie Company need not go

Charles G. Bennett, Secretary of the United States Senate, writes: "I take pleasure in accepting appointment on Committee (Exercises at the Capitol) for the National Capital Centennial."

Those appointed members of the Press Committee have returned answers as follows:

Gen, H. V. Boynton: "I am obliged for the honor of the designation and will do all I can to help."

E. E. Paine says: "Please depend upon the power to render."

The proper point to make, however, is that the Carnegie Company need not go abroad to secure trade at or near cost, tand to beggar its neighbors in the same industry at home, because there is a big profitable business waiting here just as soon as a fair bargain can be struck. The Carnegie Company need not be selling its billiets at \$16 and \$17 per ton in Great Britain, because the mills producing them can be put on rails at \$22 per ton, in which is from \$4 to \$5 per ton profit over me for whatever assistance it may be in my power to render."

The proper point to make, however, is that the Carnegie Company need not go abroad to secure trade at or near cost, tand the Carnegie Company need not go abroad to secure trade at or near cost, tand the Carnegie Company need not go and to beggar its neighbors in the same industry at home, because there is a big profitable business waiting here just as soon as a fair bargain can be struck. The Carnegie Company need not go and to beggar its neighbors in the same industry at home, because there is a big profitable business waiting here just as soon as a fair bargain can be struck. The Carnegie Company need not go abroad to secure trade at or near cost, and men's rooms the charming pleasure gardens are richly dressed with plans and choice shrubs, and are laid out in the charming pleasure gardens are richly dressed with plans and choice shrubs, and are laid out in the charming pleasure gardens are richly dressed with plans and choice shrubs, and are laid out in the charming pleasure gardens are richly dressed with plans and choice shrubs, and are laid out also be running on profitable products, but are now shut out from all kinds of trade unless they wish to sell below they cannot compete with the Pittsh

The small fry in the rail pool is being mpoverished, and the big fish is swal-owing the trade, at the same time weakening the smaller ones by its stary so that it can eventually end competition, and there need be no pooling arrangements in the future.

One need only examine the earnings of the other corporations of the rail pool and compare them with those of the Carnegie Company to get the full gist of this argument. There is method in the madness of the giant Pittsburg enter-

the British are watching the rail sit-uation, and the "Tronmonger" publishes the following from its Philadelphia cor-cespondent: "It is to hoped that your people will not believe all the tales go-ing round about the \$70,000,000 or \$80,-000,000 worth of rails which are going to be placed. These statements have no basis in fact, and are merely being put forward on political grounds. The farce of fixing \$26 as the price for 1901 is akin to the decision relating to Bessemer pig Some orders have been placed at \$25, but it is with the right to cancel the con-tract or to make a new price at the time agreed upon for delivery in case the price of \$26 is not maintained."

TAKEN ILL IN COURT.

Prisoner Said to Have Eaten Sonn to

Create Sympathy. CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 .- The trial of Edward Ruthven, colored, charged with the murder of Policeman John Schipp, who had caught him committing a burgla to a temporary stop at 2 p. m. by the illness of the prisoner.

Ruthven is regarded as desperate, and to prevent any possibly attempt by him to escape or make a murderous dash into the crowd of spectators a wire railing had been erected about the space enclosing judge, prisoner, attorneys and jury. This cage had two doors, which were ocked and guarded by bailiffs.

Counsel for Ruthven objected to the cage, saying it would create prejudice against the prisoner, but their objection was overruled, and the trial proceeded until 2 o'clock, when Ruthven sudden feil over backward in his chair. He ind ated symptoms of severe illness, finally roing into a faint.

Court was adjourned for the day and the prisoned was removed to the jail hos-pital. It developed that he had produced the illness by eating scap. The prosecu-tor says he did M to create sympathy. The trial will go on today. Ensily.

(From the Chicago Tribunc.)
"I will marry you, Horace." the maiden said
resolutely but shyly, "if you will primise to vote
for William—
"I promise, darling!" impulsively broke in the

"\$2.55 Specials."



Edmonston's, 1334 F Street.

AUCTION SALES.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES. will sell by sublic auction, at 437 11th st.
THURSDAY, NOV. 1, AT 6:30 P. M., all
s on which interest remains uppaid consist.

goods on which interest remains unpaid, consist ing of gold, silves, and metal watches, diamonds clocks, chains, rings, jewelry of all kinds, cloth ing, books, musical instruments, guns, revolvers typewriters, mechanics tools, etc. oc26-7t,em HENRY R. GROCE, Treasurer. By DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF PREMISES 1627 TWELFTH STREET NORTHEAST. By virtue of a deed of trust, dated April 10, 1906, and recorded in liber 2483, folio 226, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and by land records of the District of Columbia, and by direction of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees named in said trust will offer for sale at public auction in front of the premises (or, if stormy, within the dwelling erected thereon), on FRIDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1960, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., all of lot forty-four, in Julia T. Peck's subdivision of part of block twelve in "Trinidad," in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, as per piat recorded in Book County No. 8, 5010 58, in the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia

Columbia.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, or all cash, at the purchaser's option. Deferred payments, if any, to be represented by the purchaser's notes, dated on the day of sale, payable, respectively, in one and two years of the day. Washington, D. C.
THOS. S. HOPKINS.
JOHN RIDOUT,
Trustees.

SOUTH OF FRANCE.

By direction of the Trustees of the late John Grant Morris, Esq.—CANNES, VILLA ALLERTON. An exceedingly choice FREEHOLD MANSION, standing in its own beautiful grounds of about 6½ acres, and most delightfully situated on the Californie Hills, mearly 300 feet above sex level, commanding extensive views of the Exterel Mountains and the surrounding magnificent country. The villa was most substantially erected under the direction of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R. A., and is replete with modern conveniences. The accommodations comprise nineteen bed and Gillow and others, will be included in

GEORGETOWN VS. RICHMOND. Football Elevens to Meet on the Uni-

versity Field Tomorrow. The Georgetown University football eleven will meet the strong eleven Richmond College on Georgetown Field tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. This game marks the real opening of George town's football campaign. One or two games will follow each week until the close of the football season. Since the town boys have been compelled upon the scrubs for practice games, on account of the cancellation of games by out-of-town opponents. Coach B-II, how-ever, is perfectly satisfied with the progress made by his men since the Annapo lis game, and expects them to make a much stronger fight tomorrow than was

put up against the Naval Cadets.
All of the regular mayal Cadets. All of the regular men are now in good shape. Boulay was in the game yesterday for the first time since the game with the Naval cadets, in which he was disabled. The team will probably line up tomorrow with Mackay, centre; Kerns and Boulay, guards; Lynch and Russell, tackles; Hirst and Finnegan, ends; Buckley, quarter-back; Devlin fullback and captain, and

Barry and Seitz, halfbacks.
Coach Bull and Acting Captain Devlin journeyed up to the Pennsylvania-Chicago game at Philadelphia on Saturday last That Devlin picked up a point or two was evidenced, it is said, by the manner in which he worked his men yesterday after-noon against what was probably the strongest scrub team yet lined up against the 'Varsity eleven. The enthusiasm of the students is gradually being arouse and the work of the men is being watche with increasing interest from day to day. The Richmond College eleven, who are to be Georgetown's opponents tomorrow, have played several hard games this year and proved themselves a strong team. They are being coached by Ed Kenna, Georgetown's fullback of two years ago. He has his men playing a fast gam

Woman Falls Into a Well. NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 30.-Miss Elizabeth Taylor had a remarkable experience last evening, when she dropped through the trapdoor of a well at her home and remained a prisoner for over an hour. A search revealed her almost beumbed, standing in four feet of water and severely bruised.

TROUBLE

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the confectionery business heretofore, conducted at 1406 P Street northwest, Washington, D. C., under the name of C. B. Legg & Co., will be continued at the same place under the name of J. H. Legg & Co., C. B. Legg having withdrawn from the firm, J. H. Legg & Co. assuming all liabilities under the law. Our friends are cordially invited to give us their nationage. I H. vited to give us their patronage. J. H. LEGG & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE-Will the persons who saw Dr. E. C. Price, an elderly gen-tleman, thrown from a Metropolitan car at the corner of New Jersey Avenue and C Street northwest on October 20, 1900, kindly communicate their names and addresses to DR. ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, 1012 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.? oc28-3t

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—All Demo-

NY, Rufus H. Darby, Treasurer and Manager. Railroad, Show, and Commer-cial Printing, 506 and 508 Fourteenth Street, one door south Pennsylvania Ave-nue, Washington, D. C. oc6-1m

WE BUY UNDIVIDED INTERESTS IN Real Estate and Perfect Titles. Parties who failed to pay 1898 taxes, and whose property was sold, can protect them from maturing to a deed and loss of prop-erty by calling at the office of WASHING-TON LAW & CLAIMS CO., Room 7, 473 Louisiana Avenue northwest, city.

E. LINDGREN.

sage Specialist, removed to the Sev-1510 H Street northwest. Telephone EDUCATIONAL. The Catholic University of America.

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